WASHINGTON

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Arkansas Bill Still Under Consideration in the Senate.

Continued Debate in the House in Reference to the Managers' Prisoner.

Another Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The President to be Ineligible for a Second Term.

Abolition of the Office of Vice President and the Electoral College.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868. Accommodation.

The workmen about the Capitol have been busily

ed all day in cleaning out the rooms set apart by the resolution of Mr. Bingham as a guardroom office for the use of the Capitol police, but more One of the rooms has for some years been used as a storing place for sur-plus public documents, and reminds one ome time as the studio of Miss Vinhie Ream, the tress. It is now proposed that the room occu pled by Miss Ream shall be fitted up for Mr. Wooley. This room is capacious in dimensions, with arched ceilings of brick. The walls, as well as the ceilings, are much soiled, evidently by the dampness which generates in the heavy masses of masonry they are composed. There two windows in this room, one looking out upon the area between the main building and the south or fine view of the furnaces. The floors of both rooms are of brick. Taken all in all, neither of the rooms is of odation of a fellow being. The gloom and darkwhich pervade them and the uninviting prospect nich greets the vision from without is not encourage ing, in view of the comfort or sanitary condition of e prisoner whom it is proposed to confine here. The parties having the improvements in charge say they will fit up the rooms in the highest style of art,

Nomination of General Schofield. Senate to-day removed the injunction of crecy on the proceedings in executive session yes-

After debate the question was taken on the adop the preamble, and it was adopted, 28 to 13, fessrs. Fowler, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull and Van Vinkle voting with eight democrates in the fr. Frelinghuysen offered to amend clution by adding, "in the place of derson offered a resolution that the Senate ad-and consent to the nomination of General Scho-as Secretary for the Department of War, which was rejected. Mr. Stewart offered the following M. Stanton, who has been forced to

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, 'Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Morrill of Va., Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

RAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Corbett, Doubtitle, Edmunds, Fowler, Freinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morton, Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Ross, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Willey.

The question was then taken on the origina motion of Mr. Edmunds and it was agreed to. Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, but not acted upon:—

Harry Beckwith, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

C. C. Davis, to be Melter and Refiner in the Branch Mint at Denvers, Colorado.

Edward Dodd, to be Marshal for the Northern district of New York.

John O. Fortson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of California.

Colby Knapp, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district of Illinois.

Joseph O. K. Plant, to be Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, D. C.

William L. Howard, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Mobile, Ala.

Suspension of Business in the Various Description.

Suspension of Business in the Various Depart-

Business in the several departments of the government was to-day generally suspended. The doors of the Treasury were closed at twelve o'clock, and business was only carried on in the loan branch of that department, where it is necessary that the work

the more unaccountable as your military esperience must have made you familiar with the twenty-fifth article of war, which prohibits any officer or soldier sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel upon pain of being cashiered. The President, therefore, entertaining the opinion that under the circumstances the offence on your part above retried to against the law renders it unbecoming that you shall any longer represent the United States as their Minister to Costa Rica, has deemed it advisable to nominate to the Senate a successor to you be the

The letter of Mr. Seward is addressed, under the same date, to the Baron Gerolt, the Russian Minis-

same date, to the Baron Gerolt, the Russian Minister, in the following terms:—

SiR—It is my painful duty to bring to your attention the fact, concerning the truth of which there is believed to be no question, that Baron Henry von Kusserow, the secretary, and Count Loteum, an attaché of your legation, have been guilty, the former as principal and the latter as second, of violating the act of Congress approved February 20, 1839, entitled "An act to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for punishment thereof." Although these gentlemen are protected by the laws of nations from judicial prosecution for a violation of the statute aforesaid, the President nevertheless directs me to request that you, without delay, call the attention of your government to the matter, in order than Baron von Kusserow and Count Lothum may, in a proper manner, be made sensible of its displeasure.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew the assurance of my highest consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

leration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Stir About the Assistant Secretaryship of the

Treasury.

Considerable of a stir has been occasioned among those who feel that they have not been sufficiently rewarded for the political services they have rendered the country by the fact that the term of office of Colonel Edmund Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, expires to-day. His nomination, which was sent in last November, was not confirmed, and he has been holding over Cooper will leave for Tennessee to take part in the political campaign. It is understand that the Presi-dent has not yet fixed upon a successor to Mr.

The return of the Senate to the business of le-gitimate legislation has had the effect of bringing hither the usual army of office seekers. The ho men who may be found day and night either seeking for Senators and Representatives, or waiting at White House for an opportunity to lay their claims before the President. A large number of this class of carpet-baggers are visiting the President to

Naval Order. Rear Admiral Thomas Turner, of this city, has been ordered to the command of the South Pacific

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial from a number of mercantile firms of Boston remonstrating against the passage of the proposed amendments to the Bankruptcy bill.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, presented a memo rial largely signed by the bankers of New York on the same subject protesting against the provision

messrs. Morgan, (rep.) of N. 1., and Morrill, (rep.) of Me., presented remonstrances of the same import by the merchants and bankers of New York, which were referred to the Judiciary Cammittee.

Mr. Congling, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the citizens of Western New York praying for the revision of duties on sawed and round timber imported for American mills, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

sand.

Messrs. Cole, (rep.) of Cal., and Williams. (rep.) of Oregon, opposed the amendment, speaking highly of the value of the work. The latter remarked that the work is worth more than all the other works on the subject ever published in this country. Both of the gentiemen urged the advisability of endeavoring to satisfy the probable great demand. Mr. ANTHONY suggested that if such a great demand existed some Western publisher would doubtless find it profitable. They would be furnished to anybody under the law at the cost of paper and print-

ing.

Ms. Harlan, (rep.) of lows, thought it good cause to refuse to print any if the work was so valuable. Anybody that desired it would be willing to pay a dealer for it.

The amendment was agreed to on a division—22 to 6.

The amendment was agreed to on a division—22 to 6.

Another amendment in regard to the distribution by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury of one thousand cubies each was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted. THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM—REGISTRY OF VESSELS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., introduced a bill to repeal section one of the "act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehousing as allow free merchandise of American production intended for export to foreign countries to be stored in bonded yards or sheds, designated as class four by article 421, Treasury Regulations of 1857, upon application for that purpose, made by the proprietors of such yards or sheds when the same is recommended by the Collector of Customs where they are located. Also a bill to repeal section five of the act of December 31, 1792, concerning the registering or recording of ships or vessels. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

merce.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The joint resolution to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) of Minn., was amended and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At five minutes past one o'clock the Senate, on motion of Mr. Anythony, went into executive session, the understanding being that it should be short. Before five minutes had elapsed the doors were again opened.

business was only carried on in the loan branch of that department, where it is necessary that the work shall be carried on with but little interruption. In the War Department there was no business transacted, and most of the clerks and other employés were absent during the entire day. General Townsend still continues in charge of the office, and has received no intimation as to when General Schofeld will arrive in this city.

Decision of Judge Cartier on the Alleged Illegal Registration of Soldiers.

Judge Cartier, of the Supreme Court of this District, to-day rendered a decision in the mandamus case, a writ of which was applied for by one of the Registers of this District, petitioning to have stricken from the registration roll all soldiers excepting those who have resided here for a certain time and who have families with them. The Judge stated that he felt constrained to dismiss the petition for the issuing and an ance of the writ, because on the case made it idd not appear that there was sufficient grounds for the court to interfore by writ. There was no evidence of fraud or corruption on the part of the Board. He thinks that while the registration of the soldiers is lilegan he is constrained to dismiss the petition.

The entire number of soldiers registered in this city is 279. The parties who applied for the writ of mandamus on the judges of election, to show cases why their names should not be stricken from the lists of registered voters of this city, which application was to-day refused by the court is General Grant, with an application for the issuing of an order by him to restrain all soldiers in this city is 279. The parties who applied for the writ of mandamus on the judges of election, to show cases why their names should not be stricken from the lists of registered voters of this city, which application was to-day refused by the court is General Grant, with an application for the issuing of an order by him to restrain all soldiers in the content of the parties of the content of the content of the

amendment would commit Congress to the doctrine that the fourteenth amendment is not adopted.

Mr. Buckalew, (dem.) of Pa., took the floor in opposition to the bull, and proceeded to indicate several grounds of objection, among them the clause exempting from execution personal property to the amount of \$2,000 and real estate to the amount of \$2,000 and real estate to the amount of \$5,000, what he pronounced violative of good faith between Individuals and calculated to prevent the enforcement of civil contracts, unless of large amounts. It was a principle the exercise of which, as in Pennsylvania, where \$300 is exempt, was beneficial, but here it met exactly the case of carpet baggers and negroes who made the constitution, who had but little property. The provision for disfranchising certain persons he declared anti-republican in form and the adoption of the present military registration illegal. Again, they had the anomaly of forbidding certain men to vote upon the adoption of the constitution, thereby providing that it should take effect before it was adopted. He pointed out other irregularities in the election, by which the constitution was declared adopted, and alleged that a number of members of the Commission were men of bad character, one of whom had been a chapitain and was discharged from the army for immoral conduct, and who, though he had never practised law, had been elected a judge of that State at that election. The registers were nearly all men interested in the result, being candidates for office. He then entered into an elaborate examination of the question of the adoption of the constitution, claming that in Pulaski and Jefferson counties sufficient frauds had been committed to defeat the elections. He said the administration of law and justice and the preservation of peace in that State were not to be obtained out of this constitution, and that the result of his experience was that men who take some low principle of action for a temporary purpose always fall in their expectations, and Senators

a review of his case and brevetted brigadier general for meritorious service.

Mr. Pomeroy also, testified to the ability and character of Bowen.

Mr. Doolittle, fep.) of Wis., would oppose the admission under this constitution on several grounds; first, because of the test oath requiring a recognition of the political equality of any man, without distinction of race or color. A majority of the electors of of New Jersey, Ohio or Michigan could not take that oath conscientionsly. They and citizens of other States where the proposition had been placed before the free votes of the people had voted it down. Could they them emigrate to Arkansas and take that oath? Such a constitution was anti-Christian and anti-republican. The other point to which he was specifically opposed was the fundamental condition that the constitution shall never be changed. In this particular, he said, Massachusetts had as much power to define the qualification of suffrage for Connecticut as Congress for any State, and no State accepting such requirements would be self-governing or republican in form. He closed by arguing that even if Congress of the Missouri compromise, she cannot compel a violation of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., replied briefly to the argument of Mr. Buckalew in regard to the provision exempting a certain amount of property from execution and the validity of the election. He reminded him that the former provision was in Tutaro and that subsequent contracts will be made in accordance with the constitution, and that at the time of the election the excess of the vote in certain counties over the registration is accounted for by the fact that the law of Congress allowing persons registered anywhere in the State to vote in certain counties over the registration is accounted for by the fact that the law of Congress allowing persons registered anywhere in the State to vote in a given county had been just received by them. Replying to Mr. Doolittle he said the test oath imposed by this co

liama-2i, NAYE-Mesars. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Edmunds Harian, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Pome roy, Ramaey, Ross, Sprague, Sherman, Stewart, Summer Thayer, Wade, Wilson and Yates-21.

roy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Sherman, Stewart, Sumper, Thayer, Wade, Wilson and Yates—21.

The question recurred on Mr. Drake's amendment, printed yesterday, providing for admission upon adoption of the fourteenth amendment and agreement to the fundamental condition.

Mr. Henderson, (rep.) of Mo., gave notice that he would offer when in order an amendment forbidding discrimination against color, race, or denying to any class the rights of participation in the benefits of funds raused for educational purposes.

Shortly before five o'clock Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., took the floor with a prepared speech which he declared to be short, but he yielded to a motion of Mr. Fessenden to adjourn, which, however, faffed to pass. Mr. Brake was proceeding to commence his address in the face of a manifest desire for an adjournment, and at five minute past five o'clock he again yielded to a motion of his colleague (Mr. Henderson) to adjourn, which prevailed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1868.

THE MANAGERS AND THEIR PRISONER. Immediately after the reading of the journal the SPEAKER asked for the instructions of the House as to the construction to be given to the order made to the construction to be given to the order made yesterday in reference to the recusant witness (Wooley) as to allowing communications, in writing or personal, with the witness. The witness had sent him a message stating that he desired the attendance of three lawyers as his counsel, and the Speaker had accordingly ordered that they should have access to him. The witness had also desired, in addition to the presence of his wife, that his child and nurse should have access to him, and the Speaker had so directed. The Speaker had also directed that the witness should have an opportunity to converse with his counsel and his family without being overheard by the officer in attendance. Yesterday a despatch had been gubmitted to the Speaker in a sealed envelope, diffected to Charles W. Wooley, with a superscription unusual in its character and exterior, and, in the opinion of the Chair, not only not respectful to the House, but intended to be insulting to the House. The Speaker had hesitated as to whether the despatch should be delivered, but on reflection, as the witness could not be responsible for a despatch sent to him, the Speaker had dredred it to be delivered. The Speaker now wished to submit to the House the question of what counsel should be taken in reference to the letters and telegraph despatches to and from the witness.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., said he desired to submit a motion to the House; but first he wished to make a statement in reference to the despatch referred to by the Speaker. That despatch, he said, had been enclosed by Mr. Wooley to him in a note as follows:—

As the enclosed despatch smacks of disloyalty to the late. yesterday in reference to the recusant witness

As the enclosed despatch smacks of disloyalty to the late Managers, I do not, under the resolutions passed to-day, feel that any one but yourself should be its custodian. With much respect, To Hon. B. F. BUTLES.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1888.

To C. W. WOLEY, citizen and sovereign in prison by order of tyrants and cowards in the capital of America. Said firm. Every true man in the land with blood in his veins will stand by you. It is the last feather that break the camel's back.

GEORGE A. JONES, Motropolitan Hotel. Dack. GEORGE A. JONES, Metropolitan Hotel.

This George A. Jones was a person whom the committee had directed to be summoned for complicity

mittee had directed to be summoned for complicity with Wooley.

The Speaker remarked that he did not know until now the contents of the despatch, as it was in a sealed envelope.

Mr. BUTLER—I should not have known it if it had not been sent to me by Mr. Wooley, with his note, evidently for the purpose of insuit. Whether the House will vindicate its dignity, or whether any member shall want to advocate his, is another question.

The Speaker asked Mr. Butler to state his proposition.

member shall want to advocate his, is another question.

The Speaker asked Mr. Butler to state his proposition.

Mr. Butler—I mean to move that no telegrams or letters are to be sent to witness after he has contemned the House except after inspection by the Speaker.

The Speaker informed Mr. Butler that he did not deem that he had the right to open anything in a sealed envelope, even by order of the House.

Mr. Butler—I suppose that the Speaker could do so by order of the House.

Mr. Butler—If Mr. Wooley does not choose to receive them in that way they need not be sent to him at all. I think that the House should have some power to protect itself. If it has not, then our presence here is pretty much useless.

The Speaker—The Chair understands the gentleman from Massachusetts now to make a motion that no communications except open ones be transmitted to the winess.

Mr. Butler—That is the point.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y.—With permission of the gentleman from Massachusetts I will remind him of the fact that there are some things which the House of Reprepresentatives cannot do. It cannot violate the law, it cannot violate the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Butler—I think I have the floor.

Mr. Wood—I want to remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that there is a higher power than the House of Representatives.

Mr. Butler—I think I have the floor, and the Speaker stated that the gentleman from New York was not in order.

Mr. Buaine, (rep.) of Me., remarked that if counsel had access to witness the House should not bother about a thing which could not be prevented.

Mr. Woodwand, (dem.) of Pa., asked Mr. Butler to

allow him to offer an amendment, directing that Charles W. Wooley be brought immediately to the bar of the House and attended by his connsel, and that the Managers be permitted to address to the witness gny questions that the House may decide to be relevant and proper.

Mr. BUTLER declined to allow the amendment to be offered, and proceeded to discuss the question as to how Mr. Wooley had been treated.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., inquired whether that was relevant to the proposition?

The SPEAKER ruled that it was.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether that would open the question as to how the witness had been treated?

Mr. BUTLER declined to yield for any remarks.

Mr. Woon made the point of order that the Speaker had already told the gentleman from Massachusetts that he would not have authority, even by order of the House, to do what was required of him.

The SPEAKER remarked that the gentleman from New York was mistaken—that the Speaker had stated that he did not deem the House even could give him authority to break the seal of a letter addressed to witness; and thereupon the gentleman from Massachusetts had changed his proposition and modified it so as to require that all communications to the witness should be open communications.

Mr. Woon said he did not so understand the

proposition.

The Speaker remarked—Then that gentleman from

had not neared the proposition of the gentleman road flassachusetts.

Mr. Wood inquired what the Speaker would do if the communications came sealed?

The SPEAKER replied that they would not be de-Mr. BUTLER remarked that if gentlemen would listen, instead of insisting on talking, he thought they would understand something.

instead of insisting on talking, he though rould understand something. In reply to the ation of Mr. Blaine that it would not be possi-

put upon their professional and personal honor they would not do so.

Mr. BLAINE said he referred only to such letters and despatches as counsel might deem necessary for the defence of their client.

Mr. BUTLER said it was very clear that almost everything could be done by fraud and in detection they could only protect themselves as they could in the usual and ordinary course. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) had told the House that there were many things which the House could not do. He agreed with him entirely on that. The House had tried, in the gentleman's own case, to bring him to a sense of his duty by censure, but it had failed. He called attention to the fact that the recusant witness was taking up the time of the country more than all that he was worth.

Mr. BUTLER—That is true.

Mr. WOOD—It is the gentleman from Massachusetts who is taking up the time of the country in an unjust persecution.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not hear what he said.

persecution.

Mr. Butler—I did not hear what he said.

Mr. Wood—I say it is the gentleman fro

persecution.

Mr. Butler—I did not hear what he said.
Mr. Wood—I say it is the gentleman from Massachusetts who is taking up the time of the country in an unjust, improper and unconstutional persecution of an individual.

Mr. Butler—I have taken up such time as I deemed right. This wifness comes here through seventeen gentlemen, more or less, who appear for him. Now, I have only to ask the House to protect itself. I am aware of the great desire of Mr. Wooley and of those in complicity with him to get at the testimony; and if they could get it before the House there would be great rejoicing, as other people would square their testimony with his. The committee did not ask the Speaker not to let Wooley have telegrams or letters; but I call the attention of the House to the fact that the very first use he made of the courtest was to inself the people are so insensible as to permit it, be in the hands of the gentlemen on the other side, and will they their fathers in the olden times did not allow the House to be insulted?

Mr. Brooks—We will do exactly with Mr. Wooley, thus imprisoned, what the democratic party did with Mathew Lyon, imprisoned under the Allen and Sedition laws, and what it did with Andrew Jackson in reference to his being fined at New Orleans—repay him back all his expenditures, with compound interest, for the sufferings indicted upon him.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Pa.—Whether he is guilty or not?

Mr. Butler—Will the gentleman also pay back the

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Fa.—Whether he is guilty or not?

Mr. BUTLER—Will the gentleman also pay back the \$16,000 which Wooley either sent to Cincinnati ow which he placed in Sheridan Shook's hands, or which he spent in his own private business? And on the witness's testimony will they ever find out what he did with it, for he has sworn all three ways?

Mr. BOYER, (dem.) of Pa.—Will the gentleman allow me to make a suggestion?

Mr. BUTLER—No, I cannot yield, and as it is claimed on the other side that I take up too much time I move the previous question.

mr. Woodward—I ask the gentleman from Mas-

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot permit that you may have any time for discussion.

Mr. WOODWARD—I do not want to disuss it.

Mr. WOODWARD—I do not want to disuss it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE saked Mr. Butler to yield to him.

Mr. BUTLER—How long foes the gentleman want?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Only a few minutes.

Mr. BUTLER—Say how many.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Well, say ten mirrates,

Mr. BUTLER—Ten minutes—Yes, sir.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that, to his mind, the proceedings against Wooley were an unmitigated persecution. He had endeavored to argue yesterday, in the ten minutes allowed him, that the only question of contempt with which he was charged by the committee was in not answering the question as to the telegram in relation to the \$50,000. He asserted now, after a careful reading of the report of the committee, that there was no other charge, and he asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to say if there was in the report of the committee any other charge of contempt than that of refusing to answer with reference to the telegram.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, sir; there is the charge of sending a certificate that he was sick in the morning and then running away to New York at night, and there concealing evidence which would have been within our reach had he not run away.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—If that be the ground on which the gentleman bases his proceeding, then he is proceeding outside of the record, for this House has acted on no such proposition. It has originated in somehostility of feeling, some anger, some passion, some hostility of feeling, some anger, some passion, some resentment, some mortification which it feels in re-

thing of which the House is not informed; some hostility of feeling, some anger, some passion, some resentment, some mortification which it feels in reference to something which has transpired, and for that reason the committee proposed to visit the vengeance of the House on the witness Wooley. This House has never determined the propriety or impropriety of questions to Wooley. It was for the House to determine, in the first place, what questions wooley should answer, and then if he refused to answer them he would have been in contempt of the House. But Wooley came here and told the House that he was prepared at any moment to answer any and all questions which the House decided he should answer, and he stands ready now, as I am informed, to answer proper questions which this House of Representatives, composed as it is largely of those opposed to him, shall decide that he ought to answer. Here is a committee confessedly raised for another and different purpose than that of investigating the conduct of members of the House or of the Senate, raised for a partisan purpose, raised for the purpose of impeachment, nominated in a political caucus, and their names presented to this House and confirmed by the House by a political majority, two of them from one State—an unprecedented committee. This witness comes before that committee, composed as it is, created as it was, and complains that its members are inspired by hostile and angry feelings towards him, and that he is not fairly treated by them. He claims that the questions which they put to him are improper. I say that the House ought to decide the question its judgment, and the vincess shall then refuse to answer them, I would myself consent to the justice of its judgment, and the vincess in the proper of the committee who will not be justified before the country. It is a wrong unheard of in this country or any other country; not only is it unparliamentary, but in my judgment it is an outrage on the personal iliterty of the citizen which this people cannot long sub

Mr. BLAINE moved that the custody of the witness be devolved on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that the Speaker be entirely relieved therefrom.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., inquired whether even an order of the House could impose upon the Speaker a duty which did not legitimately belong to him as Speaker?

The SPEARER replied that in his opinion this charge might be devolved on his office.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., inquired of Mr. Butter whether on last Wednesday morning the witness had not, in addition to his answer in writing, stated that he thouse that answer was all the House ought to

require of him, but that if he was brought befor House and the House decided otherwise he wanswer every question which the House dire

or from him, and that all seased delivered to him through his counsel.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., questioned whether it was wise, proper or expedient for the House to undertake to interfere with the correspondence of a witness. He did not see necessity, propriety or decency in it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that he had a note sent from the witness to him, which the witness desired

Mr. Eldridge remarked that he had a note sent from the witness to him, which the witness desired him to present to the House.

Mr. Butler objected to anything being presented from a witness in contempt.

Mr. Eldridge said it related to what the gentleman from Massachusetts had said yesterday.

Mr. Butler persisted in his objection and moved the previous question on the resolution, and the previous question was seconded—yeas 52, nays 54.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—26 to 70.

Subsequently Mr. Blaine moved and Mr. Butler accepted the following as a substitute for the resolution:—

House, and that his counsel, family and physician have free access to the winess.

Mr. Higby, (rep.) of Cal., inquired whether that meant in the presence of the Sergeant-at-Arms 7 Mr. Blains said it did not. It meant free access, in the broadest sense.

The resolution being acceptable to the members on both sides, it was adopted without a division.

VINNIE REAM AND THE STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Mr. MARSHALL, (dem.) of Ill., offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution reciting that room A, in the Capitol, had been in the occupation of Miss Vinnie Ream as a studio, where she was modelling a statue of Lincoln, under orders of Congress; that the statue was in such a condition that it could not be removed without destruction, and quoting a letter addressed by Miss Ream to the Sergeant-af-Arms.

When the Cleek had progressed thus far in the reading of the resolution Mr. Higby objected to the resolution, and the Spraker ruled that it was not a question of privilege.

question of privilege.

Mr. Marshall asked to have the resolution printed in the Globe.

Messrs. Butler and Cullom objected.

Messrs. Butler and Cullom objected.

The House then, at two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Blaine in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Considerable debate arose on the last section of the bill, authorizing the issue of five per cent bonds to the amount of \$1,832,560 for the Choctaw Indians.

Mr. Washburns, (rep.) of Ill., denounced it as a measure got up by the "Indian ring." in collusion with the Indian Department—one of the rottenest departments of the government—and with which ring Perry Fuller was connected.

The section was struck out of the bill.

The committee then rose, and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were agreed to and the bill was passed.

Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Ohio, then announced that the Indian Appropriation bill being out of the way, he proposed on Monday next, after the morning hour, to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Tax bill. He would occupy an hour in explaining, in a plain, conversational way, the peculiar features of the bill and the views of the committee.

Mr. Wood inquired whether it was designed to proceed with the Tax bill continuously until disnosed of.

posed of,
Mr. Schenck said he proposed to allow a day or
two for general debate, and then to go on from day
to day with the business, admitting amen dments and
communications on them.

to day with the business, admitting amen diments and communications on them.

PORTS OF DELIVERY.

On motion of Mr. Pike, (rep.) of Me., the Senate amendments to the House bill declaring St. George and Booth Bay, in the State of Maine, and San Antonio, Texas, ports of delivery, and authorizing the establishment of bonded warehouses at Bucksport and Vinalhaven, Me., was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President relative to a naval force at Hayti. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Maynard in the chair. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—THE PREMISMY AND VICE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that a President shall not be eligible for a re-election; that the office of Vice President shall be abolished, and for a thorough revision of the measure, Mr. Ashley stated that he had been a member of Congress for ten years.

no such omce we would have been spared the periody of Tyler, the betrayal of Filimore and the baseness and infamy of Johnson. Party interest often blindly selects candidates for Vice President unfit for the position, their chief merit being he locality him to the ylived; but the country reliable to the present Chesses and the president president present chesses and the president pres

search state casting "one vote," he had thirteen states. Mr. Ashley further exposed the objectionable features of the present system of voting be electors, and referred to the fatal results which might flow from the refusal, neglect or inability of the electors to assemble and vote upon the day designated by law. The adoption of his amendment would do away with all machinery and intermediate bodies which now often defeat the will of the people. There had been two Presidential elections by the House of Representatives, and he trusted the constitution would be so amended that we shall never have another. At such an election under our present rule, the representatives of a minority of the people may and as a rule do elect the President. A majority of the representatives of nineteen States, representing not one-fourth of the people, may elect a President, thirty-eight of the fity-two members from those States controlling the votes of their States. In an election of this character the new States just admitted, with less population than the county in which he resided, would exercise as much power and influence as New York or Ohio. They cannot lose their votes by an equal division of their representatives as the larger States may. When six new States are organized and admitted into the Union eleven States will give one hundred and seventy-two electoral votes, while the remaining thirty-two will have but one hundred and sixty-three. When that time comes thirty-five men in the House of Representatives. It would thus be for the interest of political adventivers to combine and force the election into the House of Representatives. The amendment which he proposed prevented the possibility of such a contingency. Under this amendment the people will, of necessity, elect a President at the second election. Experience taught that small bodies of men may be corrupted, but the great body of the people never. The people, if clothed with the power would never permit a President when the would seven the substitute for popular electi past forty years and newill and that an Executive, not to a representative of the same pointeat party, is more potent than the will of his constituents. Practically, the demand made of the great body of the men nominated to important positions by an Executive ambitious for a re-election is, "Will you support my policy?" Mr. Ashiey spoke of the stupidity of the rotation system of electing representatives. In many districts known to have the system had been adhered to so rigidly that they never re-elected a representative to Congress, no matter how faithful or capable. Let the constituents who have so repeatedly suffered under this stupid system and been humiliated and disgraced by incompetent representation apologize to the nation for sending such men into her council halis by speedily changing a system which is the nursery of demagognes. He would, at least, suggest to the constituencies to select a capable man to represent them, though he must "board around" in the several counties of his district when at home. The men who secured office by the rotation system are, as a class, those who, for the past thirty or forty years, have betrayed their constituents at the bidding of the Executive. There are few Congressional districts in which a President of character and good standing in his party may not by the full use of his vast power and patronage defeat any Congressional aspirant of his party who may be obnoxious to him. As the nation grows and increases in wealth and population the wast, uncontrolled and uncontrollable power increases and becomes more dangerous. As to the remedy of impeachment, Mr. Ashley quoted the language of Jefferson, that the clause of the constitution providing for impeachment would prove no more than a "scarcerow." To-day we all know that it was a dead letter. The late melancholy failure or refusal of the High Court to convict and depose an admitted criminal and usurper, who was without a party and powerless to resist any order of the tribunal, has practically settled that question for ali then piace in the halfs of clear clears a new power for the nation's preservation.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CHARGED WITH BEING RE-SPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE EVILS THAT CURSE THE LAND.

Mr. MORGAN, (dem.) of Ohio, addressed the Com-mittee on general political resitiers. He declared

that the aggregate debt of the country was \$6,500,000,000—nearly one-half of the estimated property of the country.

Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired how his colleague made that out.

Mr. Moroan replied that the ascertained liquidated debt of the country was \$2,500,000,000,000, and that the floating debt amounted to \$4,000,000,000, this colleague would not deny that.

Mr. Lawrence inquired whether the value of the slaves emancipated in the Southern States entered into his colleague's estimate?

Mr. Moroan said it did not embrace the value of a single slave, but that the outstanding claims against the government constituting the floating debt amounted to \$4,000,000,000. To prove what he said, he had read from the Compressional Globe a statement made in the Thirty-ninth Congress by Mr. Delano, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Lawrence inquired whether it would pay for property destroyed in the Southern States during the war—the property of rebels as well as loyal men?

Mr. Moroan said he would give the same answer to that which was given be the republican Chairman of the Committee on Claims in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Lawrence asked whether the democratic

Mr. Lawrence asked whether the democratic party, if it were in power, would consider the claims of slaveholders for emancipated slaves just and valid claims upon the government?

Mr. Morgan—Undoubtedly not. The policy of the democratic party is at once just, wise and patriotic, and being so we have nothing to do with the dead carcass of slavery. It is gone, and we have no desire to see it inspired with life again. The democratic party will cut down the expenditures of the army, abolish your negro regiments, reduce by one-half the expenses of the navy, drive from power the thieves and plunderers who are now drinking the life's blood of the nation and put honest men in their places.

thieves and plunderers who are now drinking the life's blood of the nation and put honest men in their places.

Mr. Driggs, (rep.) of Mich., remarked that if the gentleman could convince him that his parry would do all that he would promise to support it.

Mr. Morgan said that he expected to convert the gentleman to the democratic party if he would give him his attention. The republican party, he declared, was about to be driven from power by a plundered and outraged people. As to investigating the frauds and robberies committed on the people, that was impossible so long as that party remained in power. Every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the land understood that the existing abuses in the government could only be corrected by driving the republican party from power. He contrasted the taxation in England and the United States, and showed that, whereas in England the aggregate taxes averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged on 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property, they averaged only 90 cents on the \$100 of property.

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Fritz Hustedt, who murdered Christian Dreyer in the liquor store at the intersection of North Fourth and Third streets, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday night and Third streets, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday mgut hat, and who escaped at the time, was yesterday captured in a hay mow at Sufferns, Rockland county, by officers Thomas Langan and Edmund Brown, of the Forty-fith predict. The officers have been on the murderer's track since the night of the murder, but he ciuded them in various ways until yesterday. Sleeping neither night nor day, he was fairly run down, and when accosted appeared to be completely exhausted. He is now in the Fourth street station house, in enactody of Captain Wogdom.